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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Yellow fever epidemic in Senegal and Niger.

[From official records.]

It is officially reported that a severe epidemic of yellow fever was present in November, 1906, in upper Senegal and Niger. Thirty-five cases with 26 deaths were reported. The French military garrison was removed and vigorous precautionary measures were adopted.

AUSTRALIA.

Examination of rodents for plague infection at Brisbane and Sydney.

The following information is taken from plague bulletins received from Consul-General Bray at Melbourne:

Brisbane.—Week ended December 15, 1906. Number of rodents destroyed, 336; examined, 256; found infected, 1.

Sydney.—Week ended December 15, 1906. Number of rodents destroyed, 1,692; examined, 546; found infected, 2.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague and small-pox—Disinfection of steamship Saxon Prince for plague—Plague in Paraguay—Immigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 14, as follows:

Two weeks ended January 13, 1907. Vessels inspected and received bills of health:

On the 5th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, via Bahia and Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, no change in the crew, and 15 first-class and 20 steerage passengers; on the 10th instant the British steamship *Inchborvna*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and one new member of the crew signed on in this port, where the vessel lay for 5 months and 20 days waiting and loading cargo; on the same date the British steamship *Nentmeer*, in water ballast for Gulfport, with no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the vessel; on the 11th instant the Brazilian steamship *Sergipe*, for New York, with 2 first-class passengers for New York, no steerage, and a number of passengers for coast ports of Brazil and Barbados, and the whole crew signed on in this port; and on the same date the American barkentine *Good News*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee; no passengers, and with 3 new members of the crew signed on in this port. All vessels, with the

exception of the *Good News* and the *Sergipe*, which lay at the docks, lay in the bay while in port.

Bubonic plague in Paraguay.—A report of the 5th instant from Asuncion reports 3 new cases of plague in Villa Concepcion and 2 new cases in Asuncion on that date.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Week ended January 6, 1907. Total deaths, 314. Yellow fever, no cases and no deaths; bubonic plague, 20 reported cases and 5 deaths; variola, 1 new reported case and no deaths. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 1 case of variola, and 23 cases of bubonic plague, with 22 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended January 13, 1907: Total deaths, 242. Yellow fever, no cases and no deaths; variola, no cases and no deaths. Seven cases (new reported cases) of plague, with 1 death. Estimated population, 912,900. Census, September, 1906, 811,265. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 2 cases of variola, 19 cases of plague, and 21 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Disinfection of steamship Saxon Prince for plague.—The British steamship *Saxon Prince* left Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on December 25, 1906, for Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and the United States. She had also been at Rosario. During her stay at Buenos Ayres the vessel lay at the docks. She arrived at Santos on or about the 4th instant, and on the afternoon of the 10th instant a sick man was removed from the vessel, and the health authorities pronounced the case to be one of bubonic plague. The ship was ordered at once to Rio de Janeiro for disinfection. She arrived here on the 13th instant and was at once fumigated and the living quarters were disinfected. This was done while the vessel was in quarantine in the bay and while no communication was held with the shore except the necessary communication of custom-house and quarantine official visits. The choice was then given by the health authorities of placing the vessel in quarantine for 5 days, the quarantine to include all barges used for transfer of cargo, or inoculation of all on board with plague serum, free pratique to be given at once if this course was adopted. All on board received the serum, and the vessel is now in the stream discharging and taking on cargo, and will sail for the United States via Santos on or about the 19th instant.

Mortality reports from Buenos Ayres, Argentina.—Reports received from Buenos Ayres for the two weeks ended January 5, 1907, are as follows:

Week ended December 29, 1906. Population, estimated, 1,074,000. Census of 1901, 1,024,000. Total deaths not reported. Variola, 4 cases, 2 deaths; bubonic plague, 1 death.

Week ended January 5, 1907. Total deaths not reported. Variola, 1 case; no deaths. No bubonic plague reported.

Immigration to Brazil—Port of Rio de Janeiro.—The number of immigrants to enter the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1906 was 24,147. These figures do not include immigrants brought in by the São Paulo government agents. These are always sent direct to Santos and disembarked there. The 24,147 immigrants were divided as to nationality as follows: Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,074; Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Russians, 199; French, 105; Aus-

trians, 101; English, 72; Americans, 29; Belgians, 15; Argentines, 14; Swiss, 10, and various, 80. About 5,000 left for different states; the remaining 22,000 remained in the federal capital.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Report from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe—Status of typhus fever epidemic.

Consul Berliner reports, for the week ended January 19, 18 cases of typhus fever in the lazaretto and 7 deaths. There are no cases in private houses. Thirteen cases have been discharged cured. Since the outbreak, which was reported December 6, there have been 57 cases, with 26 deaths.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Week ended December 8, 1906. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Communicable diseases: Smallpox, 1 case.

Week ended December 15, 1906. No communicable diseases.

Week ended December 22, 1906. Communicable diseases: Smallpox, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.—Number of emigrants per steamship *America Maru* recommended January 8, 1907: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 9; in transit, 1.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Mills reports, January 2 and 8, as follows:

Week ended December 29, 1906.

Original bill of health issued to 1 steamer after bathing the crew and disinfecting their personal effects by superheated steam; crew vaccinated. One supplemental bill of health granted to 1 steamship. The first vessel, the *Appalachee*, did not sail, as planned, on account of a collision with a steamship of the same company, which obliged both vessels to undergo repairs. One thousand three hundred and fifty pieces of freight viséed.

The report of the municipal health officer for the week ended December 30, 1906, shows 1 new case of smallpox.

No contagious diseases have been reported from outports.

Week ended January 5, 1907.

Three supplemental bills granted to 3 steamships after the usual inspection of crews and quarters. The original bill of health issued to the British steamship *Appalachee*, December 24, 1906, was reissued on January 1, 1907, after reinspection following the completion of repairs occasioned by a collision on the day this vessel was to have sailed. One original bill of health was issued to the U. S. S. *Galveston* on the certificate of the ship's doctor and without inspection of her